NO ENGLISH INTERFERENCE

Mr. Blaine Discusses the Tariff, Drawing Protection Arguments from Abroad.

He Also Comments Pungently and Forcibly on the Sackville Letter, and Closes with an Eloquent Eulogy of Gen. Harrison.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 30 .- Since the Tippecanoeand-Tyler-too campaign, neither this old Knickerbocker town nor the surrounding country has known such a demonstration as that to-day furnished by the Republicans of Albany and Troy. Farmer folks in vehicles new full many years ago, began coming down out of the Hilderberg mountains this forenoon; chartered craft brought people from up and down the river; the trains on the four railways brought excursions; the people of the town turned out into the streets, and the activity usual at times of legislative sessions was exceeded and eclipsed. The weather was favorable, the air clear and crisp. The orator, James G. Blaine, had been announced to speak at the fair grounds, and there the country folk and city people repaired at early hours. The train on which Mr. Blaine was coming up the river from New York was due at 2:30 P. M., and was prompt. The depot was thronged and its street approaches were packed with people. The Grant Club was in charge of the demonstration, and Senator Henry Russell, the millionaire representative of a Minneapolis flouring interest, was waiting with his carriage for the city's guest. Upon leaving the train Mr. Blaine was driven away with Senator Russell, while the crowds cheered, and the others of the party were conveyed in other carriages. They were: Walker Blaine, Judge A. W. Tenney, Senator C. P. Vedder, Dwight Lawrence, Geo. Adam E. King, of Maryland; Gen. S. B. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Coburn, of Pennsylvania. Great enthusiasm greeted Mr. Blaine and his party as they drove upon the fair grounds, where, it is estimated, 20,000 persons were gathered. Throngs followed the carriages until they became wedged in the masses about the stand where Mr. Blaine was to speak, and to which difficulty was had by the officers in making a path to the steps. Mr. Blaine, though he said he was not at his best, physically, spoke slearly and strongly, and that he was heard was swidenced by the frequent demonstrations far out in the crowds.

and introduced Mr. Blaine, who said: "Fellow-Citizens-But for my great desire to visit this part of New York to-day, I would have sent a telegram excusing myself, for I am not quite fit to be here, especially not fit to address so vast an audience; but I could not deny myself the pleasure of coming, even if only for the purpose of giving my excuse in person, and in addition to that of exchanging congratulaon the prospects of the Republican party throughout the Union, and to remind you that if there be a responsibility upon any Republican it lies ten-fold upon a Republican in New York. The post of honor and responsibility rests with you, and if the Republican voters some to the polls on Tuesday next, rain or good roads or bad roads, weather or bad weather, Benja-Harrison and Levi P. Morton will be the next President and Vice-president. [Cheers.] It is almost to late for argument, but I wish in the moment or two that I am before you, to give you one and to give it in a very suggestive mode, not from myself but from saother; not from an American, but from an Englishman. If it be lawful in the ancient Romans to learn from an enemy, it is certainly lawful in these modern times to learn from a commercial rival. I hold in my hand a clipping from a recent issue of the London Morning a well-known and prominent organ in England, the organ of the late Lord Palmerston, an influential paper, advocating hitherto, as all English papers do, the doctrine of free trade. The Post is getting a little fatigued with certain arguments of the free-traders; it does not believe all that is said against the doctrine of protection, and I am sure I cannot instruct you more pleasantly than to ask my friend from Brocklyn [Mr. Tenney] to read from an editorial which I shall hand him from the Morning Post. The editorial is as follows:

Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, presided,

"But for the serious consequences entailed upon the working classes, who feel every day more and more the pinch of foreign competition, it would be decidedly amusing to note how completely every one of the principles assured by the one-shed free-trade school of this country is negatived by facts and falsified by the experience of common-place business men. We are constantly told protection raises the cost of commodities, that a hostile tariff—as Mr. John Bright said but a few days back in a published letter to one of his correspondents—as only a tax which the community pays to support the particular indus-try benefited by it. As a matter of fact, what do we find in America? Why, there manufacturers can actually beat us out of the field on the score of cheapness only. So far from protection enhancing cheapness only. So far from protection enhancing the cost of their goods, they can turn them out at rates with which we, with all our free trade, cannot manage to compete. The Yale lock-makers can afford to pay the carriage of their goods to England and yet undersell the Wolverhampton masters in the heart of the lock trade, just as the Belgians can quote lower rates for angle iron delivered in Derby than the local from masters of the Midlands. The Philadelphia engine-makers can turn out as serviceable a locomotive as any English firm and ship it all the way to New Zealand for £600 less than the English tenders. In south Russia the agricultural trade is said to be passing into the hands of Amer-lean exporters, in spite of English and German competitors, though the latter are nearer by 3,000 miles to the local market. With the exception of made-up clothing, which is dear because labor is high, and not because the duty on stuffs is so heavy, there is not a single manufactured article produced in the United States, from carpets to cotton, from locomotives to steel axes, from agriculteral implements to cutlery and 'Yankee notions,' as many little domestic appli-ances are called, which are not as cheap or cheaper there than in this country.

"That is a most effectual contradiction to the story which the free-trade orators have been telling us during the whole campaign—that the ple of the United States are ground down by high prices. It is not so, and at last we get an English witness to admit it, and I say here that there is not one article in the United States that is not cheapened when protection is applied to

"The argument that is now closing between protection and free trade, the argument which I took pleasure in saying in the first speech made in the campaign, is not one for capital, it is for labor. It is not one for the rich man, it is one for the wage-earner, and if it is lost it is loss to the hurt of every man in the United States who earns his bresd by the sweat of his brow. [Applause]

"We are not going to have the British minister in Washington tell us how to vote. We will not take instructions from the court of St. James as to how we shall vote on protective tariff in America. And I want to say this, further: You are reading a good deal in Democratic papers just now as to Lord Sackville being recalled. The Cleveland administration want to show their indignation for his interven-It would only take one word to recall him. What they are doing is trying to get the English Prime Minister in London to recall him. Three foreign ministers in the history of our government, thus far, have had their passwashington for doing less than Lord Sackville has done in intervening with our affairs, and Mr. Bayard or President Cleveland neither one of them-I make that prediction to-day; there is week left of the campaign-will dare to send Lord Sackville home. Mr. Phelos, the American minister in London, as we get news by the cable, is dining out at Hatfield with Lord Salisbury, to see if Lord Salisbury will not relieve the President and Secretary Bayard by recalling Lord Sackville. So that we are not to have Lord Sackville intervening in our affairs, but we are to have the British Premier in London decide whether Lord Sackville shall remain

"Now, my friends, it is a very peculiar situation; it is a very psculiar situation. I observe that Mr. Patrick Collins, of Boston, a Representative in Congress, in an interview, states as a very remarkable circumstance that Murchison's letter should have been written on the 34 of September and Lerd Sackville's on the 14th. and that it should have been published in New York at an Irish meeting in Madison square on the 25th of October. Well, the letter had been published for four days, and Lord Sackthree times criticised by saying that it was a private affair and none of his business, and after it had become, in the language of the boys of to day, a chestnut, I referred to it in a sound, and now Mr. Coiling says that it is the most remarkable conspiracy of modern times. [Applause and laughter.] Anything to get that off their shoulders. It is bothering them. No Republican administration ever had the intervention of the British minister, and is never will. No advocate of protection in this minister, and never will. [Applause.] The

here. That is the situation.

Republican party finds no support at the hands of England or English ministers, and what we contend is that self-respect is the first law of nations, as it is of men, and that while England would resent to the last degree any intervention in her domestic affairs by an American minister, so should we resent the least intervention in our domestic affairs by a British minister. As long as he is a British minister he is entitled to the respect of the whole American people. Diplomatic respect is the first law of all intercourse between nations. He is entitled to every protection and revening in our affairs, and if our people want to resent it, they can resent it in one week from to-day, and they can resent it in a very simple way. [Applause and criss of 'We will.'] They can resent it by voting for Benjamin Harrison for President. They can resent it by voting for protection to American manufactures. They can resent it by restoring to power that great party with whose existence the prosperity of the United States for twenty-four years was identified—the Republican porty, which in peace and war has held high the honor of the country under all circumstances. [Applause.]
"Now, gentlemen, as I have said once before,

and I repeat here, for I want it to come out,

there has been an attempt by the Democrats, a

very sickly attempt, to sneer, and a very sickly sneer, at General Harrison. They call him the grandson of his grandfather. Well, General Harrison stands as much as any man in this world ever stood on his own merits. He was a young lawyer that struggled to the front of the bar unaided. He was a soldier, who, on the field of battle, won the approval of that great general whose approval is the highest title to honor-General U. S. Grant. [Great ap plause. | He stands, if any man ever stood, on his own merits as a man; but when they attempt to sneer at a man because he comes of a good stock. I resent it. If you go clear to the sands of Arabia to get good blood in your horses, or to the shores of the German ocean to get good blood for your cattle; let us recognize good blood in a man when we find him. And he has got a lineage of which any great noble house of England might be proud. It is a lineage, not of nobility, but a lineage of ancestors that on all fields of patriotic effort have been distinguished by being at the front. His father was an able and patriotic member of Congress; his grandfather was the first Governor of that great northwest Territory which now makes five great States. He was a delegate in Congress. He was a United States Senator. He fought three great battles for the emancipation of the Northwest from the Indians, and, last of all, he was President of the United States. His great grandfather was Governor of Virginia in revolutionary times. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He would have been President of that great Congress and sat where John Hancock sat, and signed his name where John Hancock signed, except his native modesty, which induced him to give way to the man from Massachusetts. And back of all that, in those great civil wars which raged in England and gave constitutional liberty to that country, and which we brought across the ocean, his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Harrison, 250 years ago, took an honorable part. Gentlemen, unless the man had merit himself, I never would quote his ancestry. But I hurl back the sneers of the Democrats; I hurl them in their teeth, and there is not one among us that would not give his eyelids to have the lineage of General Harrison. And wherever a man lives that does not have an honest pride in a great and honorable, and patriotic ancestry, that man is dead to some of the highest attributes of human pride and human character. Now, then, gentlemen, as an answer to these sneers, we run General Harrison on his own merits. As a man, as a soldier, as a Senator, as a statesman, as a Republican, as a protectiquist, he fills every requirement; he is the very embodiment of every issue that is to-day before the people on which the Republican party take their position. And I say to you again, as I said before, that if you in New York do your duty on this day week, he will be the next President of the United States. [Pro-

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS.

Mr. Blaine returned to New York this even-

Preparing to Erect a Government Observatory on the Summit of Weed Patch Hill.

longed applause.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 30.-The government is preparing to erect an observatory on the summit of Weed Patch Hill, Brown county, which is the highest point in Indiana. Two car-loads of material have arrived here and are being hauled there to be used in the construction of the building. It will be an established signal-service station, with a full corps of officers.

Supposed Case of Infanticide. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 30 .- This morning the coroner's attention was called to blood-stains on the Brown-street bridge, and an investigation revealed the form of a child in the river-bottom. The little body was fished out and found to be that of a male child of between six and seven months gestation. The inhuman parent or accomplice had cut the throat on the left side. wrapped the body in a Courier of August last, and dropped it into the river. The body was placed there on Monday night.

A Woman's Singular Death.

Hoopeston, Ill., Oct. 30 .-- A peculiar death occurred bere on Sunday, the particulars of which were not made public until to-day. Dr. I. N. Bishop extracted a tooth for his wife, and while waiting for her to recover somewhat to extract another, her father thought to relieve the pain by exercising his mesmeric powers over her. He made a few movements over Mrs. Bishop's face, when she uttered a scream and died in the chair. Mrs. Bishop was not subject to heart disease, and the case has occasioned a sensation

Babe Burned to Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 30.—The seven-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Oldham; of Harrison township, near this city, was so severely burned, to-day, that she died from the effects. The little one was alone with a three-year-old sister, and it is supposed the older child played in the fire and threw coals on the baby's clothing.

A Young Girl Horribly Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

MARSHALL, Ill., Oct. 30.-Gertie Bradshaw, a fourteen-year-old girl of this city, met with a terrible accident this afternoon. While she was burning leaves and trash her dress caught fire and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Her clothes were nearly burned off her, and she received injuries which the doctors pronounce

Indiana Notes.

Allen Six, of Goshen, was arrested Monday night on the river bank while about to toss his five-year-old daughter in the river. He was

Barrett, the Elkhart policeman who shot his fellow-officer, Burton, in that place on Saturday, is feigning insanity. He declares that he did not shoot any one, and threatens suicide. Fear of the interference of a mob of lynchers

has passed. A large barn owned by Abram Scott, of Princeton, Wabash county, was burned on Sunday night. Pive horses and a large quantity of farming implements and grain were destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is nearly \$4,000, with an insurance of

Lizzie Schulz, of Fort Wayne, aged twelve years, was fatally burned on Sunday while her parents were at church. She was working around the stove, when her clothes caught fire and were almost entirely consumed by the flames. One side of her body was herribly burned, the flesh in some places hanging in shreds. The neighbors came to her assistance and carried the young girl to her home. She died yesterday.

Illinois Items. C. P. Byron, of Pittsburg, fell under the cars at DuQuoin on Monday, and was horribly William Settles and Delia Coonard were mar-

ried at Monticello on Monday. Settles was in-

dicted recently for kidnaping Miss Coonard, but escaped punishment. Frank Smith, from some place in Indiana, was run over and instantly killed by a switch engine

on the Wabash road, a: Springfield, on Monday. A Very Small Business.

It strikes us as pretty small business undertaking to influence votes on the ground that Mrs. James G. Blaine has an antipathy to the Catholic religion. It is strictly this lady's own affair, if it does exist, of which we are somewhat doubtful, and has nothing in the world to do with General Harrison's fitness for the presidency, and it is paying Catholies but a poor compliment to assume that they have any different opinion.

A Test of Dignity.

Binghamton Bepublican, It takes an unusually self-satisfied man to be arrogant and haughty in a rair of frayed

GEN. BUTLER ON THE ISSUES

A Characteristic Talk Concerning the Political Questions of the Times.

The Mills Tariff Bill Favors English Interests and Cheap Whisky-Minister West's Support of the Free-Trade Democracy.

General Butler addressed a large meeting at Detroit on Monday night, and among other

How many of this intelligent audience know that the Mills bill, which I have in my pocket, takes off more tax on whisky than does anything there is in the Senate bills. Perhaps I am not exactly accurate-worse than that. How many of you know, how many of you have been told by the blatant temperance men who have been around, who do not know anything of what they are talking about, except that the Lord will do something for them, for they won't work. [Laughter.! How many of them have told you this great fact, that I am telling you to-night, that the Mills bill repeals every license of every retail liquor-seller in the United States! How many of you knew that before! You have heard people talking here by the week. I have come here to tell you facts. Put that down, so that there may be no mistake. I have got the Mills bill in my hands. I will try and give you the page. In the Mills bill, on the sixteenth page, they ask of the Secretary of the Treasury to give them a report of how much it would take off the revenue if they repealed the retail license for liquor and beer of the United States, and he reported it: "Special taxes, retail liquor dealers, fiscal year 1887, \$4,587,268; special taxes, retailers in mait liquors, \$177,148." Now, then, that is what they reported. I will hand you this book, and there is not a man of you who can find where that amount was taken off in

the Mills bill, but yet it is taken off. Being an old lawyer and accustomed a limle to read laws, I have read the Mills bill. [Applause.] You will find in section 40 of the Mills bill that all clauses of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes, and all laws amendatory thereof, and all other laws which impose any special taxes upon manufactured stills, retail dealers in liquors and retail dealers in malt liquors are hereby repealed. How many of you know what the statute section 3244 of the Revised Statutes is? And, my temperance friends, did you ever look to see what that meant? That statute is the statute that provides for taxes on retail dealers in liquors, and on stills, and in beer and mait liquors, and the amount last year that was paid for that which is repealed, is \$4,587,268, l read you, and you will find that repealed the fortieth section in this book on the Mills bill, on page 58. Let us see what the Republicans did with the liquor question, that they are to be hounded for by a third party called Prohibitionists, Prohibition is an excellent thing if we could only do it. am for prohibition, but I am not for non-prohibition, as a political measure. The Republicans took off about \$5,000,000 from liquor. What did they take it off of! They said that whenever any liquor is to be used in the arts and manufactures the duty shall be given up. |Applause. Here, my temperance friend, who has been abusing the Republican party-I don't like them very well myself-but on that question you are all wrong. Why don't you like it? You say, free whisky the Republicans want. Not at all. They say when you don't drink whisky. but put it into arts and into manufactures, such as paint, dye stuff. to preserve all sorts of things that require alcohol to preserve themwhen you do that with the whisky it shall go

The Democrats say every man who now pays \$25 for the privilege of selling liquor poison to his neighbors shall have that \$25 taken off. [Applause.] There it is in plain language. Well, now, what is it done for! They say they wanted to diminish the revenue. Be it so. If it was merely done to diminish the revenue, let us pay it over-this tax of the retail dealer-let us pay it over to the widows at \$12 a month, and it will pay 33,088 widows a year's pension at \$12 a month and save President Cleveland a great deal of trouble in writing vetoes. [Tremendous cheers.] Suppose some poor widow gets it who ought not to have it? Is it not a great deal better that she should get that money and keep away from the corner grocery near her house by making the man that carries on the grocery pay a license? Is not that the best! One way is the Republican way, one way the Democratic way. [Applause.] Judge ye, my friends, upon this matter. Well, let us go a little further. I will tell you where the other difference comes in. We want to reduce the revenue, take off the taxes. That we are agreed upon. There is more Republicanism in in that reduction than there is of Democracy. The tariff is too high. I fought it when I was in Congress, tried to get it down, but could not do it, because I was a Greenbacker. Let us see what we want to reduce, and how, so as not to injure the laboringman, so as not to hurt him. Cries of "Hear, hear!" and applause. | Everybody says that. The Democrats say that. They say their way is the best. The Republicans say their way is the best. Let us examine the two

ways fairly. The way to reduce the tariff must be to take off the tax. If you want to favor the laboring man in taking off taxes take it off of that into which his labor does not go. [Great applause.] Is not that right? Or into that which the least amount of his labor goes. That is what we want to do. Is there anybody who will say that that is not the right way to do it? Nobody. Now here is the trouble with your Democratic tariff. It takes the tax off of those things that the laborer makes by labor alone. Let me go over this carefully, let me go over this thing, because I have stood by the side of the laboring man in my own town for forty odd years. I know what the laboring men want, and they know what they want, and I am going home to tell them the same thing that I am telling you to-night next Monday, although there is no need of my being there. My proposition is to take off the tax. Where we want to reduce the revenue is from that which the laborer puts as little labor into as possible. The Democrats on the other hand in this Mills bill-go over it carefully and you will find that I am right-take it off of those articles where the laboring man makes all the

Remember, I told you I could explain how they fixed it so that every man can distil whisky, if this bill passes, on his own cook stove. This is it. You will observe here that this bill repeals all laws about manufactured stills. There is not a man here who has not heard of the moonshiners and their getting up in the mountains and stilling a little whisky. Why so much trouble about it? Because they could not buy a still anywhere. The laws were that no stills should be made except for licensed distillers, and there was \$1,000 penalty upon anybody who should make a still and not put his own name on it, and that only for the licensed disliller, and therefore no one but the licensed distiller could get the still. If you can get the still, as I said before, there is not a cook-stove that cannot distill whisky a good deal better than most of the whisky I have found in the West. Let us see what they did. This is something you have not heard of before. The special taxes on the manufacture of stills in the fiscal year of 1887 was only \$3,721, because so few stills had to be made. They could only be made for the licensed whisky distillers. Now then, those are provided for in section 3444, and that section is repealed. Therefore, any man, if this bill passes, can go and get a still made, large or small, and set up the business of poisoning himself and his neighbors on his own cook stove, and that is a very great convenience down South. This is a Southern phase in this bill We do not have any distilling up here, no moonshining that I have heard of. Did you ever hear of any? We used to hunt them down in Georgia. Now they have repealed all that. They have opened the distillation of whisky to everybody, and if you want that done vote for the Mills bill. Why, it is almost laughable. * * * I want to call your attention to this performance of the British minister, because it is very important. Let as see a little about it. On the 3d of September there was a fellow by the name of Murchison down in Pomona, Cal. A gentleman there whom I know telegraphs up that there is such a man there. He wrote a letter, and he is a British subject; yet, although he has become a naturalized American citizen, he wanted to know how to vote as an American citizen, and to get that information he writes to the British minister. They made great efforts, you know, naturalize Englishmen. hope this specimen does not fairly represent all. [Cries of "No, no."] He writes to the British minister, and he says: "I was rather to favor of Cleveland. Harrison is a high protective man"-I give the substance, not the words-"and, as an Englishman, I do not want protection, and I was going to vote for Cleve-land, but since what he has done lately in regard to retaliation, I have begun to doubt. Now, you know all about it. Mr. Minister, and I want you to tell me how to vote."

The minister sits down and tells him that all this proclamation business on the one side, and the withdrawing of the treaty question on the other side, by the Senate, were mere political tricks to carry an election on the one side and the other. That is what the British minister says, and that the President will do all right if he can only get elected, and he better vote for him. Very well; that letter was written by the British minister on the 13th. It went back there to Murchison. It got out, and immediately there was a great cry, "Oh, well, you must not pay any attention to that. That let-

But West says his letter is genuine and all

It is a little curious but a fact that the two most conspicuous Democrate in this country, Grover Cleveland and Joff Davis, are neither o their voters at the coming election.

right, and it was in answer to that letter. Whether the letter to him was genuine or not [laughter] is not known. The Democratic papers are all crying ont: "O what a rascal it was that wrote that letter." [Laughter.] Pahaw, is not the catching of scoundrels by decoy letters, put in the postoffice, as old as the hills! Is not that done every day? When a man is a cheat and you want to find it out, don't you send him a decoy letter? Letter; and he takes it out and takes out the wrong money. What is the harm? How does that excuse West? What happened immediately? Was it when it began to raise some trouble after it was published, and Mr. Blaine got hold of it and spoke of it to the Irishmen in New York. [Applause.] Well, what happened next? Mr. Beyard said that letter did not come to anyletter did not come to anything because Mr. West did not know anything more of the views of the President than did any other one of the 65,000,000 of the people in this country, and that it was nothing at all, only a little opinion of Mr. West; that it was a political pitfall, and he put his foot into it. But this man said to him when he wrote the letter, "Mr. West, we don't know all about this thing, won't you please tell us?" And if Mr. West does not know any more than the rest of the 65,000,000 of people, why under heaven didn't he say so! [Applause.] But on the contrary he says, "I know all about it." Now, what happens next! Well, about four

days afterward or five days afterward, we are

told that the Cabinet has got to get together,

and they have sent to ask that this man be re-

called. Why, what had he done? The only thing that I have seen in the Democratic news-

papers that he has done is to express an opinion

on this election. I do not know that that is very bad.

right, and it was in answer to that letter. Whether

Well, who is at the bottom of this! I do not believe an English minister can be such an infernal fool as to do what West has done unless there was somebody behind him telling him to do it. [Applause.] It is not any unkindness to England, it is not that we are saying that we "You have sent a man here that has so behaved that we cannot have him any longer." Suppose he had come up and pulled the President's nose, would he have sent to Salisbury to know whether be could get rid of him or not? And this was as much a greater insult than that as can be conceived of—an insult to this great country of ours. Why. Oliver Cromwell hanged a minister for interfering with the laws of England, doing that which the laws of England forbade. Oh, for an hour of Oliver Cromwell, or somebody like him, here. [Applause.] And is would be done if this were not a part of the electioneering scheme. It is a confession. What they wanted to do was to make a great cry about re-calling West so as to save the Irish vote. Oh, my Irish friends, they do not care anything about the Irish vote in Michigan, but in New York it is supposed to dominate in the question of the presidency.

I believe I have given pledge and faith that I love my country. [Great applause.] I have a right to speak for her and her future. I have had as much length of experience and as varied experience as any man now upon the stage, and want to say here and now, with all the solemnity and all the depth of feeling that I can express, that I look upon this election as the most important that we have had since the election of 1864, when the question was whether the war should cease or not. We have brought this country into order, into prosperity, into happiness by conquering in the conflict of arms. We have given up all that we won from these people in the South, and they are now doing what? Try-ing to beat the North by the ballot which they were unable to do by the bullet [Tremendous cheers. In all sincerity I think that is it, and if this election goes by the strength of a few votes in one or two States, so that the great majority of the Northern people are beaten by a single State, it will be a signal for a state of things that will not affect me much, because my time is short, but will affect every man of middle age; yes, and the older men that I see before me, and the country may be again plunged into a series of difficulties, from which it will not recover for years and years. Do not misunderstand me. We are going to have no war with England. Do not be afraid of that for a moment. That is not within the boundary of imagination. But we are going to have class against class, section against section.

REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments for Republican speakers in this State, during the present week, have been made by the Republican State central

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO. Portland, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Huntington, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. HON. WILLIAM WINDOM, OF MINNESOTA. Williamsport, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Brownsburg, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Martinsville, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Richmond, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS. Kokomo, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. GOV. JAS. A. BEAVER, OF PENNSYLVANIA. Williamsport, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Plymouth (or Bourbon). Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Elkhart, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. South Bend, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.

HON. BEN BUTTERWORTH, OF OHIO. Fairmount, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Connersville, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. HON. CHARLES A. BOUTELLE, OF MAINE. Rising Sun, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Connersville, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Nappanee, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. North Manchester, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. HON. JOHN F. FINERTY, OF CHICAGO.

Brazil, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. Brownsburg, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Anderson, Friday, Nov. 2, 7 P. M South Bend, Saturday, Nov. 3, 7 P. M. HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, OF LOUISIANA. Fowler, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Rensselaer, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Huntington, Friday, Nov. 2, 7 P. M. Greensburg, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.

REV. GEO. W. PEPPER, OF OHIO. Madison, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. GENERAL JOHN F. SWIFT, OF BOSTON. Batesville, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Connersville, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Danville, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Terre Haute, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. HON. ALFRED A. TAYLOR, OF TENNESSEE. Corydon, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. New Albany. Thursday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. Bedford, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Bloomington, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. HON. E. H. TERRILL, OF TEXAS.

Garrett, Friday, Nov, 2, 7 P. M. HON. M. C. QUINN, OF ILLINOIS. Terre Haute, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. Indianapolis, Thursday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. HON. CHANNING RICHARDS, OF OHIO. Rising Sun, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Vevay, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. GENERAL HOVEY AND CORPORAL TANNER. Vincennes, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Oakland City, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Marengo, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Gentryville, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.

Huntingburg, Thursday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. HON. THOMAS H. NELSON, OF INDIANA. Bloomington, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. Owensburg, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Bedford, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Winslow, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.

GOV. A. G. PORTER, OF INDIANA. Corydon, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Sullivan, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Lagrange, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Franklin, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.

HON. WM. H. CALKINS, OF INDIANA. Rockport, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. LaPorte, Friday, Nov. 2, 7 P. M. Michigan City, Saturday, Nov. 3, 7 P. M. LIEUT. GOV. R. S. BOBERTSON, OF INDIANA Garrett, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Kokomo, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.

HON. W. S. KENWORTHY, OF IOWA.

Williamsport, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Danville, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Bloomington, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. HON. JOSEPH MURRAY, OF COLORADO. Vincennes, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Crawfordsville. Thursday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. Evansville, Friday, Nov. 2, 7 P. M.

New Albany, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. CHAPLAIN J. H. LOZIER. Columbus, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Greenst arg, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. COL. A. T. WOOD, OF KENTUCKY. Walcott, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.

HENRY S. WILCOX, OF IOWA.

Dana, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Clayton, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Vernon, Friday, Nov. 2, 7 P. M. Salem, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. HON. JOHN M. BUTLER. Bloomfield. Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Lebanon, Thursday, Nov. 1, 7 P. M. Crawfordsville, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Rockville, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1, P. M.

HON, IRA J. CHASE. Corydon, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M. Milton, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M. Versailles, Friday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M. Bouth Bend, Saturday, Nov. 3, 7 P. M. HON. JOHN L. GRIFFITHS.

Clay City, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M. Rushville, Saturday, Nov. 3, 7 P. M. Two Non-Voters. Milwaukes Sentinel.

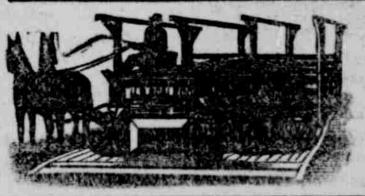
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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Annual Meeting of Big Four Stockholders. The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road held their annual election for directors yesterday, with the following result: M. E. Ingalls, George Hosdly, Samuel J. Broadwell, Alex. McDonald, Larz Anderson, Orland Smith, Thomas A. Morris, Allen M. Fletcher, R. R. Cable, E. T. Jeffery, George Bliss, C. P. Huntington, J. Pierpont Morgan. This company has now become so important in its character that, copying after the Pennsylvania and other large corporations, most of the stock is voted by proxy. Of the 67,353 shares voted yesterday about 80 per cent. was represented in 1 a manner, Edward F. Osborn, vicepresident and treasurer of the company, holding the proxies. Mr. Osborn states that the report that but little of the C., I., St. L. & C. stock is held in Cincinnati now is partially true, fully three-fourths of it being held by New York parties, who have purcant it as a valuable and safe investment, and who do not propose to throw it on the market

Cutting Rates on Dairy Products. CHICAGO, Oct. 30 .- At a meeting of the Chieago freight committee of the Central Traffic Association, to-day, the representative of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road gave notice that he would immediately put into effect a rate of 44 cents a hundred pounds on dairy products to New York, where the traffic was from points west of Chicago. This action was taken, it was said, because similar rates had been made by other lines. The tariff rate on dairy products, Chicago to New York, is 65

Personal, Local and State Notes. The whole Bee-line system earned, in September, \$761,696, against \$794,036 in the correspond-

The Ohio & Mississippi company has fitted up one of its trains with a system whoreby the coaches will be heated with steam from the lo-Passenger men report through travel at its

lowest ebb, and no improvement is looked for until election is over. Then a heavy travel is predicted J. W. Reinhart has been appointed auditor of the entire Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, the duties of J. P. Whithead, as comptroller,

requiring his entire attention. The Guarantee Ticket Brokers' Association, a rival of the American Ticket Brokers' Association, will hold its first annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 13th of next month.

Freight agents at this point have been notifled that rates to points in Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota will be generally advanced on Nov. 1. The advance, it is stated, will average 20 per The projectors of the Elkhart & Western road

have decided not to begin construction work until next spring. From Elkhart to Mishawaka the line has been located, and the right of way se-The Bee-line already have twenty-seven of

their passenger coaches and three of their loco-

motives equipped with the Martin system of

heating passenger trains with steam from the Joseph W. Sprague, president of the Ohio Falis car-works, at Jeffersonville, has sold his interest in the works for \$150,000, and will next

month retire from the presidency and spend some time in Europe. The position of superintendent of transportation on the Erie road is a newly-created one. J. H. Barrett, who is to fill it, is to have charge of the movement and accounting for all cars on the

Erie system, which makes it a very important W. H. Harris, who has just been elected president of the New York, Mahoning & Westfew days which will enable the company to secure funds to pay off all liens and complete the road to Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Pennsylvania people are still experimenting with plans to heat their trains from the locomotive. A good deal of experiment has been done with a "return system," using the Williams apparatus, with modifications suggested by the

company's own engineers. For the third week of October the Ohio & Mississippi road earned \$100,427, which was an inegease over the corresponding week in 1887 of Mak. This is the first week this year that the ruad has shown an increase in earnings over the

corresponding week in 1887. W. Wordsell, who was for many years super-intendent of the motive power of the Pennsyl-

vania road, with headquarters at Altoons, is now superintendent of motive power of the Northeastern road (England). His introduced the compound locomotive, which is proving so popular with English roads.

It is thought that the friends of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road are behind the scheme to build a road from Bedford to Seymour, on the Ohio & Mississippi road. When the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill Company owned the Bedford & Bloomfield road, now controlled by the L., N. A. & C. people, they proposed to build this extension, and went so far as to get a charter and survey the line, but the question of gauge delayed the enterprise, the B. & B. then being a narrow-gauge road.

An effort is being made to instil new life into the railroad men's branch of the Y. M. C. A. The Pennsylvania people, it is stated, have expressed a willingness to do their share towards its support, provided a live Christian worker is given charge of the institution. John Brunton who was for many years in the service of the Bee-line, and who is much respected and beloved by the railroad fraternity, has been prominently mentioned for the position. He is now located in Denver, Col., but one of his friends says he would gladly return to Indianapolis if an opportunity was offered him.

Miscellaneous Items. The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe is fitting up forty of its engines with apparatus to furnish

steam for heating its passenger trains. The outlook for the steel-rail-mills is said to be brightening somewhat, but prices offered are very low. Last week 30,000 tons were contracted for at \$27.50 per ton. The lines of the Pennsylvania Company, west

of Erie and Pittsburg, for the nine months of 1888, show a deficiency in earnings to meet all liabilities, of \$20,481, being a less, as compared with the same period in 1887, of \$752,424. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois has received twelve new locomorives this year, and has placed an order for four more. It has recently added 300 box and 100 coal cars to its freigh

equipment, and will, in a few days, be in the market for more. The roads centering at Chicago recently agreed to furnish transportation for the necessary number of persons to care for the live stock when en route to the market. Persons who have been so favored have been selling the return passes to the ticket-scalpers, and trouble is

brewing over the matter. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Rathroad Company has just closed a large real estate transaction, having bought of the Lake Shore and the Chicago & Rock Island companies extensive freight buildings and terminal grounds in Chicago, north of Fourteenth street, the price paid for the property approximating \$1,500,000. The Baldwin locomotive works have just completed the twentieth heavy freight engine, on an order for fifty, which they are building for the Pennsylvania Company. Last week they completed the order from the Philadelphia &

Reading road for sixty locomotives, and recently shipped thirty locomotives to the Mexican Compound locomotives have proved so much of a success that the Northeastern road, of England, has ordered twenty additional engines of this type built for its freight service. These engines have six coupled wheels and are inside connected. Two cylinders are used, one high

and the other low pressure, and they are placed side by side, with the valve faces on top. It is stated that in their use 9 per cent. of fuel is saved.

Negro Equality. Cherokee (Kan.) Standard (Dem) The Democratic party was born in the days

of Thomas Jefferson, over 100 years ago, and you can trace her record from infancy down to the present day, and you cannot find where there ever was a Democrat who advocated negro social equality. The Republican party has only been in existence but about twenty-five years. They not only fought four years of that time, causing the loss of millions of lives and a billion of dollars, which the people this day are paying by taxation to free the negro, but, a thousand times worse, they have caused that child of yours to be raised up in ignorance, or forced to go against its will to school with a let of nappy-headed negroes.

Go down in the bosoms of that party, look at their past records and there you will find cob-webs as black as the hinges of holl. The people of this country have at last opened their eyes and say that the Republican party must go, and November it will carry with it the Republican party, social equality and we shall hear no more of them forever.

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